

Calgary Weekly Herald

AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Volume VII, Number 17.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889.

Two Dollars a Year

"Alberta Drug Store."



JOHN FIELD,

[Late of Brighton, England.]

Wholesale and Retail

Druggist, Operative and Dispensing Chymist.

Stephen Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

Orders by Mail and Stage Promptly Executed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN.

Cattle Exports.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The export of live stock by the St. Lawrence route this year reached its highest point, viz., 85,053 head of cattle and 58,983 sheep. The development of this trade with the mother country is most gratifying to the Minister of Agriculture.

Appointments to the Senate.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The Governor General has called to the Senate Major Boultou of Shell River Manitoba, who was in command of Boultou's Scouts during the rebellion, to fill the place vacated by Hon. Mr. Schultz.

Mr. J. A. Loughead, of Calgary, has been appointed to the Senate in the place of the late Senator Hardisty for the Northwest Territories.

There are still vacancies in the upper chamber for Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, to be filled before Parliament meets.

The Anthracite Coal Co.'s Deal.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 11.—McLeod Stewart, president of the Anthracite Coal Company, wires members of the company from St. Paul, denying the telegram from Eau Claire, which states that the deal with the English capitalists is off. Mr. Stewart recently returned from England with a modified proposition for the sale of the entire property on new terms. The American stockholders unanimously agree, and an option was granted Mearns Stewart giving them the control of the property. Negotiations are being rapidly closed with the English Syndicate whose capital is one and a half millions.

The Usual Contradiction.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—It turns out that the statement made yesterday, that the Dominion Government have been urging the C. P. R. Co. to select the balance of their land grant in the Northwest, is a tissue of misrepresentations. Ever since the company began to earn its land grant in 1881 there have been communications passing between the Government and Company. The company is as anxious as the government that land matters should be finally closed, and every step with that end in view is being taken. The company

has not asked for a delay of six years to make its final selection, and there is no act of 1888 which would warrant Mr. Dewdney in selecting lands for the Company.

Railway Legislation Wanted.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Application will be made to incorporate a company to build a railway in British Columbia to connect with the American railway at the mouth of the Thompson river on the Nelson; also a railway in British Columbia to connect with American railways near the head of the Kettle river to the mouth of the Fraser river, or to the coast; also a branch line in a northerly direction to the south end of Okanagan.

The Saskatchewan Railway & Mining Company will ask for an extension of their chartered line from its present terminus at Saskatoon, crossing the South Saskatchewan river and running northeasterly to Fort la Corne, thence to the crossing of the Saskatchewan river at North Bend, thence northeasterly to the Hudson's Bay railway (projected); also from the terminus in a northerly direction, crossing the North Saskatchewan, thence northerly to Green Lake, crossing Beaver to Water Hen river onward.

The Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—It is rumored that the Ontario Legislature will meet between January 23 and 28.

The Police Commissioners have just added nineteen police to the staff.

The Duke of Connaught Coming.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—Information has been received at Government House to-day that the Duke of Connaught will arrive at Vancouver from Japan about the middle of next May, and will spend a month in Canada, embarking for home about the middle of June.

Owing Two Hundred Thousand.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—The failure of Mulrany & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, is worse than at first expected. Their liabilities almost foot up to \$200,000. The largest creditor is the Merchants Bank, \$57,000, the larger part of which is secured.

Coming to the Calgary District.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 13.—The Free Press says a Pomeranian agriculturist, who has been living in Dakota for some years, passed through to-day on his way to Calgary where he will take up a homestead. His reason for leaving Dakota is that it is

too cold over there, the ground being frozen until May, while in the Calgary district farmers can generally begin plowing early in April.

Three Boys Drowned in Port Hope.

PORT HOPE, Dec. 13.—A very sad drowning accident occurred here last evening. Two little boys, sons of John Mallett, and a son of E. Mitchell, of the Port Hope gardens, were skating on the electric light pond, and were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

Black-Leg in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 14.—There is a considerable amount of black-leg among cattle in the province, and much mortality has resulted from it. It is in connection with the latter that Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is now visiting the country. He will see that means are adopted to eradicate all animals that may die from infectious disease hereafter. It is said that the Government will try the effect of Pasteur's system of inoculation with a view of preventing the spread of the disease.

No Popery Demonstration.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—The police had to interfere last evening to put down a gang of roughs who got up an anti-Catholic demonstration and made a very large procession. They were preceded by a cab decorated with illuminated placards bearing such inscriptions as "No Popery," "We Want No Walsh," etc., and when ordered by the police to disband they refused. The police then dispersed them with batons.

Seizure of Cloth in Esquimalt.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—The Customs department has been advised that Inspector Young has seized a large quantity of cloth used by the men of the ships of war at Esquimalt, which was being offered for sale in shops in Victoria. It is not known in what manner the goods are brought from the vessels to the dealers, but it is believed those in the navy who have been transgressing have a go-between. The matter is being carefully inquired into and the guilty parties will be brought to account.

John Ross Against the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—The case of John Ross against the Canadian Pacific, involving \$1,250,000, in the Superior Court, before Justice Davidson, is likely to be a cause celebre. Ross was manager for the construction of the C. P. R. which lies

along the north shore of Lake Superior, and after the completion of his work he demanded an additional \$20,000 for commission and extras. The Canadian Pacific met this demand by allegation of fraud on the part of Ross and Davison, and pretend to hold them responsible for them. Their claim amounts to nearly \$1,000,000. The defendants made application for the appointment of a commission to examine H. Abbott, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division of the C. P. R., and the point was reserved. The court, on application, ordered the company, as well as Ross, to produce papers and letters referring to the matter.

Sir John's Birthday.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—Sir John A. Macdonald will be presented with an address by Ottawa citizens on his 75th birthday. It falls on January 11th.

O'Connor's Challenge to the World.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—Wm. O'Connor, champion sculler of America, has deposited \$500 with the Empire to make good his challenge to row any man in the world a race for the championship of the world and \$2,500 or more a side.

Dates for the Annual Bonspiel.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Manitoba branch of the Caledonian Curling Association, February 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th were fixed as the dates for the annual bonspiel.

Simultaneous Provincial Elections.

QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—It is rumored here that Premier Mercier has made or is endeavoring to make arrangements with all the provincial Governments of the Dominion with a view of all provincial elections taking place on the same day. There is reason to believe the rumor is true.

A Government Fire.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The Public Works department of the Ontario Government narrowly escaped destruction by fire this morning. Damage to the building about \$500.

Fishermen's Claims Coming In.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—The Department of Fisheries is daily receiving large numbers of claims for fishery bounties. All claims must be in by the end of the month.

AMERICAN.

The Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Judge McConnell was promptly on hand in the court room at 10 o'clock and took his seat upon the bench. The prisoners were not brought in from the jail. After waiting until 10:30 without any communication from the jury, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. The street outside the city is packed with the toughest looking crowd seen in the city for many a day. All available members of the reserve police force are on duty in the neighborhood in plain clothes. The failure of the jury to return a verdict this morning occasions general surprise and has revived the rumor that one of the jury has been "fixed".

A Verdict Rendered and the Men Sentenced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Cronin jury have returned a verdict, and the following sentences have been recorded:—Bourke, Sullivan, Coughlin are each sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Beggs was found not guilty.

Kuntz receives a three years sentence.

Closing Scenes of the Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—When the clerk finished reading that part of the verdict in court yesterday, "We find the prisoners Daniel Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick O'Sullivan guilty of murder as charged in the indictment and for their punishment an imprisonment in the penitentiary for the terms of their natural lives," the suspense of the auditors found vent in a half suppressed shout. Over 2,000 people were congregated on the outside of the jail and the verdict was received by them with dissatisfaction.

As soon as the verdict was rendered, deputies clustered around the prisoners and effectually prevented any attempts to communicate with them. Attorney Forrest immediately entered a motion for a new trial for Burke and Coughlin, and, in the absence of attorney Donohue, for O'Sullivan and Kuntz. The court then thanked the jury and discharged them. At this stage of the proceeding the defendant Kuntz was loud in his manifestations of grief, while tears flowed copiously down his cheeks. Between his sobs and cries he was heard to say, "I am innocent; God

knows, of this. I never was at Lakeview. If I have got to suffer three years imprisonment for this, it is a shame. Longnecker got witnesses to swear that I was at Lakeview." At this point Kuntz's grief became too much for utterance and his words were indistinct.

After a long argument, Judge McConnell set January 10th as the day for filing a motion for a new trial, the matter to be considered by the court on the 13th of January, and left the bench.

It is stated on undoubted authority that but for the fear of juror Culver going mad in the jury room, the other eleven would have stood out indefinitely for hanging Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, 21 years imprisonment for Burke, and fourteen years for Kuntz.

An Ontario Lawyer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—W. H. Barratt, solicitor of London, Canada, was arrested in the Palmer House last night, on a charge of kidnapping, preferred by a Mr. McCroskey, who says the kidnapping was instigated by Mr. Barratt, who was acting as counsel for Ludwig Cameron, editor of the London (Canada) Advertiser. The girl Jessie is a daughter of Alexander Cameron, formerly night editor of that paper, now an inmate of a Canadian lunatic asylum. The little girl is heir to \$10,000, and Mr. McCroskey says Ludwig Cameron has been endeavoring to gain possession of her for some time. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Ludwig Cameron, but his arrest was not accomplished.

Twenty Millions for the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the Senate, bills were introduced by Mr. Stanford, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a gun factory for finishing heavy ordnance on the Pacific coast, also making various appropriations for fortification and coast defense on the Pacific coast, aggregating over \$20,000,000.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Funeral Witnessed by One Hundred Thousand People.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The vast concourse of people assembled in front of the city hall this morning during the funeral services held over the remains of Jefferson Davis bore testimony to the fact that the demise of the historical head and representative of the Confederacy was not without national significance. It would be difficult to form any just estimate of the number of people present, but it is safe to say that over a hundred thousand persons witnessed the imposing and solemn ceremonies. Bishop Gallagher officiated, being assisted by Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, the Rev. Ebenezer Thompson, of Biloxi, Mr. Davis, pastor; Dr. Markham, of the Presbyterian church; Father Habert, of the Catholic church, and Bakewell and Martin, of the Episcopal church. A surprised choir sang Sullivan's anthem, "Though I Walk Through the Valley of the Shadow of Death." The body was conveyed to the cemetery, a distance of over three miles from the city hall, on a caisson, an immense procession and multitude of people following the remains. Representatives of the Army of Northern Virginia and the army of Tennessee veterans marched side by side just behind the casket. Emblems of mourning were everywhere visible throughout the city, and many vessels lying in the harbor had their flags flying at half mast. Among the chief mourners were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hayes, a daughter of the dead chieftain, and General Joseph R. Davis, a nephew. The remains will not be removed from the tomb of the army of Northern Virginia for some time to come, but it is believed that the permanent burial place likely to be chosen by Mrs. Davis will be in Metairie cemetery in this city, or in Jackson, Miss.

Kilrain Sentenced.

PURVIS, Miss., Dec. 16.—Kilrain was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and \$200 fine for prize fighting. An appeal was entered and Kilrain admitted to bail.

Gigantic Hallway Strike.

TACOMA, Dec. 12.—The strike on the Cascade division of the N. P. R. R., extending from this city, a distance of 253 miles to Pasco, which began last Sunday, and up to the present time has been considered a local matter, threatens to assume gigantic proportions, and the effect on the whole road is that freight traffic from Helena to Tacoma is practically at a standstill.

The Calgary Herald

AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Single Copies 5 Cents Each.

The WEEKLY HERALD AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL is the weekly edition of the Calgary DAILY HERALD. It is distinct from Wednesday's issue of the DAILY HERALD, thus allowing of a perfect record of matter immediately with those so called weekly papers which take the place of the Daily issue upon the days they are published.

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
MERCHANT.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889.

AN ENGLISH GENERAL'S OPINION.

In an interview yesterday with General Strange, who has just returned from a lengthy visit to New Zealand and the Australian colonies, facts were stated and opinions expressed by the general which will not fail to interest not Canadians only but British subjects in other parts of our widespread empire. We premise by saying that General Strange is a firm believer in the growth of Canada and in its great future. He appreciates at their full value the vast territorial area, the great variety of soil, and the remarkable diversity of natural products, of forests, mines and waters, which are in process of development in the Canadian provinces, reaching from ocean to ocean. "It is true," said the General, "that Goldwin Smith declares that there is no future before Canada independent of absorption by the United States, and this because the Mississippi runs south to the Gulf of Mexico! Well, the St. Lawrence runs east to the Atlantic; the Red River runs north to the great northern waters; the Saskatchewan rivers run from west to east; the Peace and Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, and the Fraser and Columbia run into the Pacific. The great watershed of the continent divides the two peoples. The habitants of Eastern Canada settled along the St. Lawrence; their original roads ran east and west; then followed the stage coach lines, the same way, and the great railway lines the same. The Canadian Pacific traverses the Dominion on the same lines, east to west, and the spread of colonization and emigration and capital and enterprise has moved in the same direction. In the early days, when the forest still clothed the land and obstructed every pathway, and the great west still lay silent in its solitude, the canoe of the Canadian voyageur made its way from the Atlantic up the waters of the St. Lawrence and its great lakes, with but slight portage, into the waters of the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers on to the Pacific. Modern commerce and the iron road have only followed the trail of the canoe of the fur trader, proving that nature has also intended Canada to be a great highway of commerce from east to west, and that Canada is not destined to be absolutely dependent upon her southern relations. The fact that the Mississippi runs south is an interesting fact in nature, but it is not likely to control the destiny of this North American continent; and despite Mr. Smith's croaking predictions, the Canadian people, with resolute courage, are bowing out a destiny for themselves while shaping the destiny of the British Empire. Let me say, too, that the magnificent courage and enterprise of Canadians in opening a pathway across this continent and planting British colonies throughout this once great lone land are appreciated by their fellow subjects abroad. In the Australasian provinces there is a very strong desire among the commercial classes to open business relations with Canada. Both in

Australia and New Zealand, I heard the strongest expressions of a hope that steamship and telegraphic connection should be established without delay. The feeling of the people towards Canada is the very best.

You have done well in Canada in building this great Canadian Pacific Railway. You have spanned the Continent, but your railway on the Pacific side ends in a cul de sac. You have opened trade with China and Japan; that is well. But the Japanese do not come to Canada; they will not be trading with you to any great extent. You want connection with the richest country in the world,—Australasia. When you get telegraphic and steamship connection, particularly the latter, you will find those rich, pushing, enterprising Australians coming here, spying out the land, looking for openings for their enterprise and finding them too. You will never come in contact with a people better fitted to assist in the commercial development of your country or with whom you can trade more advantageously. And the longer intimate and speedy connection with Australia and New Zealand is delayed the worse for all the interests concerned."

Being asked whether much feeling in favor of Imperial Federation had been evoked in the Australasian colonies, General Strange said: "Among young men, educated, for instance, as in the public schools of Victoria, where history is not taught at all, there is to be found a strong home rule feeling, which sees nothing outside of Australia, and, of course, the narrower the view the greater the outcry. But the solid, substantial men with broadened views, who know what the Empire is and of the possibilities of a vast commerce within the Empire, are keenly alive to the commercial and defensive advantages which a closer union of the British possessions offers. They have seen what Canada has done towards binding the Empire together by building the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Parkin's lectures in Australia have done much to bring to the surface the latent feeling in favor of British Union and to stimulate others in the good work. He has many of the qualities of the best class of public speakers, and is exceedingly judicious, and has sown good seed in good soil. The public discussion of the question was a novelty in Australia, but the more the subject is discussed the more will the union feeling spread."

"Don't you think, General Strange, that the parish politics of England are a great drawback to the spread of the Imperial Federation idea in England itself?"

"I certainly do," said the General. "The parish politics, as you call them, seem to be handicapping statesmen such as Lord Salisbury, who is a great statesman but who thinks he is obliged to stave off Irish home rule, whereas the home rulers are taking kindly to Imperial Federation in the hope that by means of it they may secure home rule for Ireland. They want in England some of the practical statesmanship of the colonies; they need men there to inform them of the true extent and interests and resources and possibilities of these great outlying parts of the Empire, the Greater Britain of our day. I cannot help expressing myself freely on this subject, and I have a right to do so as an Englishman who has given his sword for nearly forty years to the defence of the Empire and has been in every quarter of the Globe. Yes, Mr. Editor, we have a great Empire to weld together, to strengthen by the arts of peace, to defend in war, to hand down to our posterity united and prosperous, the greatest commercial power the world has ever seen. There is no time to lose in

bringing about this consolidation, if Britain is to retain control of the great routes and avenues of commerce at present in her hands."

As many persons know, General Strange has a strong aversion to being interviewed or to have his conversation reported for public use, but THE HERALD is of opinion that the sentiments and statements of one so well qualified to speak of the condition and relations of the several parts of the Empire should be public property, and has acted accordingly.

ROGUE NEWS.

The telegraphic news supplied to the Canadian Northwest through existing news agencies is of the most unreliable character. Take the transactions of the past few days. It was telegraphed from Ottawa that the Dominion Government had resolved to abolish the duty on mining machinery. This turned out to be absolutely untrue. Next there was telegraphed the statement that the Government were pressing the Canadian Pacific railway company to select their lands, threatening to make the selection for them if they did not move quickly. The next day's despatches repudiated the whole story. Then came a canard from Eau Claire, describing certain details of the business relations of the Anthracite Coal Co. with the English capitalists, all of which is contradicted within twenty-four hours. These are only specimen bricks. As these fabrications are received and published by the Winnipeg papers, the trouble lies to the eastward—in Ottawa, St. Paul and other distant points. With such a state of things the Manitoba and Northwest press should grapple without delay, if our newspapers are to win and maintain a reputation for sending out reliable news.

THE MORMONS.

Mr. A. M. Stanhouse, ex-British Columbia legislator, and present adviser to the Mormon colony in Alberta, is attempting, through the press, to show that the laws of Canada permit a man "to contract an interminable series of unlawful marriages with absolute impunity." How the marriage laws of Canada can be charged with countenancing and encouraging adultery is not explained. Nor is it easy to understand what this Mormon agent hopes to gain for his co-religionists by assailing the laws of Canada and so twisting them as to keep polygamy in countenance. We do not think he is rendering the Mormons a service by his attempts to pervert the plain meaning of Canadian laws, as the Mormons may learn before long, when public indignation over the Stenhouse epistles makes itself felt.

The Mormons may depend upon one thing—they are not welcome in Canada. A class of persons who cannot live under the tolerant laws of the United States are not desirable citizens of any country. And Mr. Stenhouse's effusions are not convincing Canadians that the Mormons intend to live in harmony with the laws of this country.

CALGARY AS A CENTRE FOR THE DEAD MEAT TRADE.

Mr. Reilly's letter in Tuesday's HERALD would be to the point were it not for the fact that the English Dead Meat company referred to had arranged to do their killing at Three Rivers in the Province of Quebec. Indeed, the consideration for which "the vendor" demands some \$700,000 in cash and stock is the grant by the city of Three Rivers of one hundred acres of land for stock yards and other necessary premises,

and exemption from municipal taxation for ninety-nine years. These are important considerations, but whether they are worth \$700,000, or whether Three Rivers is the right place for the yards and slaughter houses, are moot questions. However, we hope the scheme will succeed. Here in the Northwest we

cannot afford to lay a single straw in the path of any movement that is regarded by business men as calculated to give an impetus to the consumption abroad of Canadian beef, for in the end Northwest beef must be sought for. At the same time, when Calgary's location near the ranches, its cool nights in summer, the unrivalled purity of its water and ice supply, and the cheapness of land needed for stockyards and abattoirs, are all taken into account, we may safely claim to beat the world in the advantages thus offered for engaging in the dead meat trade.

MINING MACHINERY DUTIES.

Keen disappointment is felt over the announcement that the duties are not to be removed from mining machinery proving false. There is ground for hope, however, in the fact that Sir John Macdonald has not absolutely refused to remove the duty. He explained to the British Columbia delegation that "mining machinery" was a broad term capable of great abuse when used in Custom House entries, and he requested the members of the delegation to specify with all possible definiteness the articles upon which they wished the duties removed.

This was a business-like request, and it is not conceivable that the Premier asked for this information intending to refuse all consideration of the details to be supplied. On the contrary, Sir John is proceeding deliberately to consider how far the request of the mining interest may be granted without doing injustice to established Canadian industries. While, therefore, there was no authority for the published report that the Government had decided to remove the duties, there is as little authority for the assumption that they will grant no relief. The mining is the one great Canadian interest that has thus far been neglected by our legislators, Dominion and Provincial; and that this neglect will continue, now that public sentiment is being freely expressed and the circumstances are being understood, is not to be believed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The case of the illegal arrest of Dr. Adam Wright, one of the best known citizens of Toronto, and his detention in police cells, caused a good deal of excitement in that city. The affair has ended in the police commissioners sending an apology to Dr. Wright, and the officer making the arrest has been censured. It is to be observed that only two of the three police commissioners joined in the censure, namely, the mayor and the police magistrate, the remaining commissioner, the chief of police, Colonel Grassett, no doubt finding it inconvenient to censure his own officer. The trouble in Toronto is that the police force is handled too much on the military plan, carrying out laws and instructions to the letter, without much regard to the spirit. In this instance the mayor declared the arrest not only inexpedient but illegal. The illegal arrest of Rev. Mr. Wilson, a Methodist minister, during the present year, by the colonel's policemen, was justified by the commissioners at the time, but condemned by the courts, and was a still more flagrant abuse of power than the arrest of Dr. Wright.

FINANCIAL BUBBLE.

The scheme for establishing a great Roman Catholic banking and investment institution, for all Roman Catholics throughout the world, with a capital of \$100,000,000 and "the benediction of the Pope," was quickly punctured by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. An adventurer named Leybourn had succeeded in securing the support for a time, of Father Sacchetti, secretary to the Index, at Rome, and went so far as to offer Archbishop Corrigan 10,000 shares of the stock, alleged to be worth \$100,000, for his assistance in booming the undertaking. The prelate ordered the fellow to be shown to the door; whereupon Mr. Leybourn had the assurance to complain to Rome of the Archbishop's opposition to what was nothing less than a gigantic fraud. Leybourn is not worth a dollar, and his residence in New York cannot be found. He is described as a crank. The scheme recalls one of a few years ago in Paris—the Union Generale—established to afford Roman Catholics banking facilities and ensure Roman Catholic shareholders large dividends. It drew off business from the Jew bankers, who bought its stock and sold it at ruinous prices, thus destroying its credit and creating a panic among the shareholders. Every one who went into it was ruined, and one of the Rothschilds committed suicide in consequence. The New York papers give columns to the details of Leybourn's attempt to imitate a scheme which ended in such widespread disaster.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Bank of Montreal is at once the most conservative and yet the most progressive of the banking corporations of the new world. With a paid up capital and rest amounting to eighteen millions of dollars and with deposits footing up the enormous sum of thirty-three millions more, its influence upon the commercial movements of the country is not second to that of the Government and Parliament. While the great bank has done much to encourage sound and discourage unsound banking principles, it has never failed promptly to extend its operations to those points which gave promise of future commercial activity. Its relations with the Government probably led to the establishment of an agency in Calgary, where large disbursements were needed for the Mounted Police and the Indians, but this does not sufficiently account for its resolve to erect a handsome building in Calgary solely for its own banking purposes. Doubtless, the commercial activity and growing importance of the town and country around have led the bank to plant itself firmly here as it has done in no other town in Canada of the same population, a fact which should stimulate all whose fortunes are identified with Calgary's progress. The cities of Canada in which the Bank of Montreal has erected its own buildings are usually cities of large population, and to these is now added Calgary, which, though not containing at present over four thousand people, is destined, as many sagacious financiers believe, to be one of the great railway, manufacturing and commercial centres of Canada. Hard business reasons, and no other, have determined the bank's policy as regards Calgary, and in this fact all interested in the town's future will find hope and encouragement, if any is needed.

WHAT CALGARY SHOULD HAVE.

The Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing Co. is under the superintendence of Mr. C. J. Alloway, formerly of Montreal, and some of its capital is from Montreal. The business has only recently been started, and thus far \$500,000 has been expended on the abattoirs, stock yards, etc. The capital is \$1,000,000. The packing house has a killing capacity per day of 400 beefs, 1,000 sheep and 5,000 hogs, and the yards have accommodation for 5,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep and 20,000 hogs. A second packing house is nearly completed. The electric light enables this and other similar establishments in Minneapolis to run night and day. Although the city is quite new to the dead meat traffic, already 750 cattle are slaughtered here daily, besides great numbers of sheep and hogs. Glue factories, rendering establishments and kindred enterprises follow the abattoirs. It is such gigantic industrial works as these that should be established at Calgary, so near the ranches, and here the dead meat trade of Canada should have its headquarters. The more the feasibility of making Calgary the centre of this line of business is considered, the more will the commercial mind be struck with the remarkable advantages of climate, water, ice and proximity to the field of cattle production which Calgary offers.

NORTHWEST RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND

The Canadian Gazette, London, Nov. 28, says:

A special meeting of the Alberta Railway and Coal company is to be held on the 2nd prox. at 37, Old Jewry, E.C., for the purpose of ratifying an agreement with the Great Falls and Canada Railway company, of ratifying an agreement with the Northwestern Coal and Navigation company, limited, and to authorize the issue of bonds and shares required by such agreement.

Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. notify that the definitive bonds of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat company's issue of £500,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds are now ready for delivery in exchange for fully-paid scrip certificates.

"Qu'Appelle and Long Lake scrip has risen $\frac{1}{4}$, and Hudson's Bay shares have gone back $\frac{1}{4}$."

THE Dominion Government have framed new regulations for the Rocky Mountain Park. They will be given to the public in a few days.

N. F. Davin, Esq., publishes in the Regina Leader a touching memoir of his mother, who has just died in Cork, Ireland, at a venerable age. Mr. Davin's friends will unitedly sympathize with him in his bereavement.

HALIFAX is not yet sufficiently fortified. Engineers, under direction of the British war department, have been engaged for the past four months surveying in the vicinity of that city for sites for several new forts soon to be erected.

The failure of Mullarkey & Co., Montreal, appears to be a serious financial disaster. The liabilities are now placed at \$200,000 and the Merchants' bank is said to be in for a large figure. It is probably too soon for accurate figures to be had, but in all probability Mr. Mullarkey has eclipsed his previous record.

The Toronto Week cannot understand why the Maritime Provinces do not unite under a single Government and Legislature. The reason is, they do not wish to. This is no

new question. It is as old as the hills and has been discussed until it has become stale. Moreover, the pretension that the cost of government would be less under union than at present, has no basis to rest upon. Salaries and appropriations of all kinds would be increased the moment legislation for a million of people was entered upon, and the old provincial economies would vanish.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce takes it for granted that the Anderson contract for a fast Atlantic steam service for Canada has fallen through. It is not likely this has happened unless the C. P. R. people wish it to fall through; and this would be an unreasonable assumption. The company have contracted for their fast service on the Pacific, and when these steamers are ready for the route we may depend upon the great railway company having a fast Atlantic service ready to complete the speediest route around the world. We have not heard the last of the Andersons.

THE story relative to the Prince of Wales' health, which is pronounced an exaggeration, was sent abroad by Edmund Yates, and is as follows:—"The great depression of spirits from which the Prince of Wales is at present suffering did not escape the notice of his visitors last week. He talked constantly of his failing health, and although he battles bravely against increasing weakness, it is impossible to conceal the fact that he is an entirely different man from what he was twelve months ago." This is but a repetition of the stories current some months ago, and which were revived when the Prince visited Greece recently. Where there is so much smoke there is probably some fire.

In the Supreme court to-day the Manitoba appeal of Shaw vs. the Canadian Pacific railway was disposed of. The action was for goods lost on the railway. One plea was that there was a limited liability in such cases, to which there was a replication that the loss being caused by negligence, such defence could not be set up. This appeal was from a decision of the Queen's Bench setting aside the replication on demurrer. The appeal was quashed with costs, the court holding that the judgment was not final under the statute.

of having the best and cheapest light to be found anywhere. It is not, however, necessary to condemn either oil or gas in order to demonstrate the advantages of the electric light. It speaks for itself in every window and on every street in Calgary.

WINNIPEG'S board of trade keeps stirring. Its latest deliveries are in favor of equalizing the duty on wheat and flour, "so that Canadian millers be not handicapped by the bonus now practically granted to foreign competitors." The members wish it to be understood, however, that they express no opinion on the question of protection. They also call upon the Government to compel an interchange of traffic between the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railways. And this they demand shall be done at once.

A LEGAL decision which will interest business men is thus stated in the Ottawa correspondence of the Eastern papers:—

In the Supreme court to-day the Manitoba appeal of Shaw vs. the Canadian Pacific railway was disposed of. The action was for goods lost on the railway. One plea was that there was a limited liability in such cases, to which there was a replication that the loss being caused by negligence, such defence could not be set up. This appeal was from a decision of the Queen's Bench setting aside the replication on demurrer. The appeal was quashed with costs, the court holding that the judgment was not final under the statute.

Canadian Cattle in England.

(Canadian Gazette, London, Nov. 28.)

Arrivals of American and Canadian live stock for past and current weeks show considerable decrease, the shipments from Canada being confined to Bristol and the Scotch ports. The congested state of affairs which prevailed more or less last week has to some extent been relieved, and, at this moment, the general tone of the market is rather firmer, although prices do not exhibit much improvement. At Liverpool on Monday about 360 sheep and 20 cattle left over from the previous week made up the offerings of Canadian stock. With such a small number of cattle quotations are merely nominal. For the sheep a fair demand was experienced, and sales were readily made at prices equal to 7½d. per lb.

The Northwest cattle were finished up last Saturday, and taken all round, the average, we understand, would be about 4½d. From a financial point of view these consignments have been singularly unfortunate, but there is reason to believe that a good impression has been made on those retailing the meat, as its appearance and quality generally have not been subjected to such adverse criticism as on store trade has met a distinct want in Scotland can hardly be doubted in view of this season's experience. The average price paid all round is placed at £12 10s. per head by the Aberdeen Journal, and even this modest calculation gives the extraordinary sum of £175,000 as the value of Canadian store cattle imported to Aberdeen and Glasgow this season.

The enormous proportions of this season's shipments of cattle from Canada to British ports are thus evident. But in Canada it would appear that even more is being thought of the remarkable development which is visible this year in the export cattle trade of Manitoba, a trade which at present extends but little to Europe. Hitherto we have all thought of Manitoba as destined to become little else than a wheat-producing region; but this season shows that its cattle-raising capabilities have been much under-estimated. The Canadian Pacific people at Winnipeg, through whose hands the stock pass on their way to Ontario markets, declare that the Manitoba cattle exports of the present season will unquestionably exceed the shipments of Alberta ranch cattle, great as has been the growth of this latter trade in recent years. It is true that in quality the product of the Manitoba stock farms does not equal that of the Alberta ranch, and this is only to be expected when we remember what undivided attention the Alberta ranchmen have given of late to the improvement of their herds. But even in this respect Manitoba will not be slow to learn, and we may therefore be very near the day when the export cattle trade of the prairie will be in no respect behind the considerable export grain trade which has grown up within the last two or three years.

CALGARY COUNTRY MARKET.

The Work on the Market Shed—A Market Day.

The work on the new market shed, commenced in midsummer, is about completed. The building is 110 feet long, and 20 feet wide, and a single story. The shed is open in the rear, but a portion is being enclosed, so that the farmers can be protected against the inclemency of the weather, when necessary. The front is closed with doors and windows. The shed is still unpainted. A set of scales to weigh as high as a quarter of beef will be supplied, and also shelf scales for smaller articles. The market, as our farmer readers in the vicinity of Calgary should remember, is free of tolls or charges of any kind, and it should be utilized accordingly. It is understood, of course, that no meat can be offered for sale in the market in less quantity than a quarter of a carcass, and only producers can exhibit goods for sale there.

MARKET DAY.

A market by-law provides that Thursday shall be the market day for the town of Calgary, the market being open on that from 6 a. m. to 6 p.m., all the year round, except when Thursday will happen to be a statutory holiday. It is time something was being done to give effect to this decision. The day fixed seems suitable for an established market day, especially for persons driving long distances, although every day will be market day for those who choose to come on other days than Thursday.

THE SCALES.

A good deal of weighing has been done on the market scales this year. For the first six months the fees collected amounted to about \$300, and the six months ending Dec. 31 will, no doubt, show a still larger revenue. The market overseer gets one half the fees. There will probably be a handsome revenue coming to the city from this quarter in the near future. The farmers ought to be satisfied with an arrangement which gives them a free market, the only charge imposed on their products being for weighing hay, straw, cattle, etc., measuring wood, etc.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Farmers and housekeepers who take THE HERALD will find in it every week a correct report of the prices current in Calgary for such articles as farmers have to sell, and, in some cases, what both classes wish to buy.

Hay is now selling at \$10 to \$11 by the ton loose, \$13 to \$14 pressed.

Alberta oats have been better in quality this year than those of Manitoba and Ontario. They are selling at 45 to 50 cents, according to weight and quality.

Housekeepers are paying for potatoes 90c, turnips 30c, carrots 2 to 3c, per lb.

Eggs are in demand. Packed Manitoba sell at 30c; fresh are very scarce at 50c.

Butter retails at 30c for fresh; packed domestic 27 to 28c; Manitoba packed 25c.

The butchers sell meat for

Roasting, 9 to 12½c, boiling, 5 to 7c, 8 lbs. by the carcass."

by the side 7c, by the quarter, 7 to 12½c. Mutton and pork, 9 to 12½c as to joints. They are paying 7½c by the carcass for good dressed hog. They ask 200 lb for turkeys, geese and ducks. 15c for fowl, 50c a brace for prairie chickens. The shops retail white fish at 10c lb.

Granulated sugar 9½c lbs for a dollar; brown 11 lbs for \$1.

Heavy Cattle Shipments.

(Canadian Gazette, London, Nov. 28.)

The St. Lawrence season closed with last week, and the earlier anticipations as to the abnormal increase in the export live stock trade are fully confirmed. The totals are given by the Meat Trades' Journal as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1889	85,396	58,834
1888	61,092	45,831
1887	65,241	34,193

This year's cattle exports are therefore 34,301 in excess of 1888, and 20,153 in excess of 1887; while the increases in sheep are 12,983 and 24,641 respectively. Of this enormous increase in cattle, at least 9,000 head are accounted for by the shipments of lean stock to Aberdeen; while Glasgow may be credited with 5,000 more of the same class, leaving some 10,000 head as the actual increase in fat stock shipments to the various ports. From Scotland we learn that business, although affected by the general dullness, has been on the whole much better than in the South, all of the consignments being readily moved off. With the arrival of the Lake Ontario and Carthaginian to Liverpool, and the Greca to London, the final shipments of the season will be handled, closing the record for the year, the aggregate of which has been unparalleled.

The Montreal Gazette of Dec. 10 says:—

"There has been no material change in the British cattle markets during the past week and the influences which have been working upon it are on the whole not pronounced enough either way as yet to effect any. The dull tone, however, noted for some time back has shown but slight improvement and the market is characterized by the same ruling conditions, viz., a quiet, steady demand, fairly plentiful supply, and prices nominally unchanged. Our special cables for Liverpool Dec. 9 advise us that the general supply of cattle now offering is fair, and that there was a little improvement in the enquiry at that market today, buyers being a little brisker than formerly; but with fair receipts of Canadians added to the existing supplies quotations were unchanged. Prime Canadian steers were steady at 11½c, good to choice 11c, poor to medium 10c, and inferior and bulls 7½c @ 9c. Sheep have been subjected to a fairly good enquiry of late, which has worked the supply down, and today they were light and prices have recorded an advance of about 1c for better quality. Liverpool today quoting best 15c@16c, secondary 13@15c, merinos 12½c@14½c, and inferior and rams 10c@12½c. American refrigerator beef at Liverpool was steady on the whole at 4½d for forequarters and 5½d for hindquarters per lb. At London forequarters were at 2s 6d, and hindquarters 3s 6d per

BOW RIVER MILLS.



THE NEW MILLS ATKA NANASKIN, ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Lumber of all Kinds, Rough and Dressed.

AND THE BEST SHINGLES, LATH, LIME ETC.

JAMES WALKER, Yards at Calgary, Atlantic Ave, near the C.P.R. Depot, Office, Stephen Ave Calgary.

S. A. Ramsay,
AGENT FOR
Pianos, Organs and Windmills.

ALSO THE CELEBRATED DOMESTIC AND STANDARD

SEWING - MACHINES,

Sold on the Monthly payment Plan. Full lines of all kinds of Machine Needles and Oils. Repairing promptly attended to. Mail orders receive personal attention.

Agents Wanted for the Calgary District

An Important Ordinance.
The Judicature Ordinance of the Territories has been amended in some particulars of interest to lawyers, debtors and creditors.

By Sec. 2 there is added to section 283 this sub-section:—

"Where more than one newspaper is published in the same locality, the notice of sale may be published in either one."

By Sec. 3 section 399 is amended by adding, after the word "nature," the words "or any exemption from thereof."

By Sec. 4 the appendix to the said Ordinance is amended by inserting between the tables of Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, the following:—

The class "A" to apply to all matters in which the claim made exceeds \$100, and proceedings by interpleader, replevin, garnishee or for the recovery of possession of real estate. The class "B" to apply to claims other than mentioned in class "A."

Witnesses and jurors may receive the following fees:—

For every day necessarily absent from residence in going to, staying at and returning from trial..... 1.00

When residence is within two miles of place of trial..... 2.00

When over two miles..... 2.00

For every mile necessarily travelled by other means than railway..... 1.00

When railway used, actual fare paid..... 1.00

Professional men, when acting professionally, in addition to mileage as other witnesses, per day..... 5.00

INTERPRETERS.

Interpreters may, when used, be allowed the same mileage as witnesses, and for each day actually engaged as interpreters..... 3.00

Sec. 5 declares sections 2 and 4 shall be held to have extended from the date upon which "The Judicature Ordinance" had effect.

Sec. 6 declares the procedure in claims not exceeding \$100. The plaintiff enters with the clerk of the court his claim, giving his P. O. address; a summons issues; the defendant must, within ten days after service of the summons, file his notice of dispute, and the particulars thereof, giving his P. O. address. The service must be personal unless otherwise ordered by the court or a judge. The judge appoints a day and place of trial. Whereupon the clerk sends by registered letter, prepaid, a notice to that effect to the parties, his fee being according to the table here given, and, where not provided for, the lowest scale of fees as in the schedule to "The Judicature Ordinance":—

CLERK'S FEES.

Notice to plaintiff of trial, to be paid by plaintiff when entering the action..... 1.00

Notice to defendant of trial, to be paid by defendant when filing dispute..... 2.00

(The necessary postage also to be paid by each party as above.)

For setting case down and attending trial to be paid by plaintiff in first instance..... 1.00

Sec. 11 provides that "in all actions coming within the provisions of this ordinance, a judge may allow to the successful party an advocate's fee not to exceed \$10, which said fee and the necessary witness fees and disbursements in the action shall be the only costs allowed against any unsuccessful party."

Sec. 12 provides that notice of trial shall be given: (a) if the party resides in the judicial district wherein the summons is issued, twenty days before the day appointed for trial. (b) When the party resides in a judicial district other than that in which the summons is issued, twenty-five days before the day appointed for trial. (c) When the party resides outside the Territories, such notice shall be given to the judge and sheriff, and such direction shall be given when leaving for service out of the Territories as granted.

Sec. 13 provides that actions brought under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be tried and determined in a summary way.

The Christmas Sale Yesterday.

The sale of work held by the Ladies' Guild of the Church of the Redeemer last Thursday was a thorough success, the proceeds realizing at least \$250 clear profit. There were two stalls of fancy work, one presided over by Mrs. McIlroy and the Misses Bernard, and the other by the Misses Pinkham, Scott and Wainwright. Mrs. D. W. Marsh was in charge of the stall for plain work, assisted by Miss Bangs and Miss Ward, and Mrs. Pearce presided over the refreshment department, and with the other ladies of the Guild provided liberally for the wants of visitors. The Christmas tree was entirely under the management of the Misses Bernard and their brother and was a source of great pleasure to the young people present, while it brought considerable gain to the funds. The music for the evening was provided by Sergeant Bayley and the orchestra of the N.W.M.P. band, to whom the ladies desire to give their hearty thanks for the help so kindly extended. Mr. J. K. Shiry acted as auctioneer. The Guild has been in existence here since the end of last May and during that time has raised over \$500 for the debt on the school house.

Wanted—A girl for a few hours each day. Apply to Mrs. Gillespie, Calgary.

d & w l w

Well Stocked Jewelry Store.

At G. R. Jeodes, the old timer's, may be found a great variety of beautiful goods suitable for Christmas presents. These are stowed away in all imaginable places, in rich profusion—in show cases, safes, drawers, shelves and recesses, there being a wonderfully large stock for a small shop. The display of gold watches and the prices put on them should meet the tastes and purse of all. There are gents' and ladies' watches in 18 and 14 carat gold; gents' filled cases; ladies' from \$35 up; ladies' next silver watches—watches with "long wind" and "short wind." The assortment of gold rings—diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires—is great and the prices very reasonable. In gold brooches there are the latest English novelties, some beautifully attractive, and in rings there are 18 carat plain wedding rings fit to "ring" a princess, 18 carat band, keeper rings, and otherwise a great variety. Ladies' and gents' gold and plated Albert chains, from 75c. to \$40, fob chains of rare devices, gents' scarf pins, ranging from 50c. to \$30; the best rolled plate brooches; clocks from \$2.25 to \$40; charms and keepsakes of all kinds; silver and plated table-ware, such as castors, ink baskets and table ornament, in variety of design; studs, cuff buttons, etc., in diamonds, gold and silver. Altogether Mr. Jacques has made thorough preparations for his customers and the Xmas sales.

Alberta No. 1, M. of P.

The first lodge of the Knights of Pythias thus far established in Alberta, was organized the 11th in Oddfellows Hall, with the following list of officers:—Frank Moore, P. C.; J. B. Smith, C.C.; J. C. F. Brown, V. C.; J. B. Kelly, Prelate; T. B. Braden, keeper of the records and seals; A. E. Swift, M. of Finance; John Linsham, M. of Exchequer; R. W. Fletcher, M. at arms. The membership number 12, and the lodge will be known as Alberta No. 1. The new organization enters on its career well officered and with bright prospects. Being the first lodge of the order instituted in Alberta, it will be entitled to be established as the Grand Lodge of Alberta as soon as a sufficient number of other lodges have been organized.

Penitentiary Wanted.

X The great expense of sending prisoners to Winnipeg must strike people as a very formidable business. Three officers, in charge of one convict, with railway fares, food, lodging, cabbing and all the other expenses incident to such a trip from Calgary to Winnipeg, will have a big bill to present to the Dominion Government. Such trips have to be made periodically. A simple calculation based on the criminal shortcomings of the Alberta district, will suffice to show how many such journeys need be made in order to produce an aggregate of expenditure which would suffice to build a penitentiary at Calgary for this part of the Northwest country.

A Beautiful Display.

The grocery window of G. C. King & Co. has been dressed for Xmas in highly artistic style. "The flag" surmounts as neatly arranged a display of fruits and other desirable Xmas goods as can be seen anywhere. The clerks give Mr. King the credit of dressing this window himself, and it certainly reflects credit on both his taste and ingenuity. All should see it. Such grocery goods as are not to be seen in the window will be found on the shelves, and some of them are enumerated in the new advertisement of G. C. King & Co., in today's HERALD, first page.

The Duke of Connaught Coming.

The news that the Duke of Connaught will land in Vancouver in the spring and pass through Alberta, spending a month in Canada, will create quite a stir. We understand that the Imperial authorities have been in correspondence with Lieut. T. B. H. Macpherson, of Milford, (who has a relative among the Duke's side-de-cousins) asking him to arrange for the Duke to see the sights and scenes of this section of the Dominion to advantage. It is believed that a grand "round up" will be one of the features of the Duke's visit.

The Loyal Orangemen.

Calgary L. O. L. No. 1563; Installation (Dec. 4) of officers for the year 1890:—W. M., A. J. Smyth; D. M., S. Spafford; Treas., A. Carson; Recy., W. Prichard; Chap. S. McComb; Flirt Com., Hugh McLelland; D. of C., A. McNaughton. Lodge in harmony.

The New Senator.

Our telegraph reports announce the appointment of Mr. Lougheed as Senator, in place of the late Senator Hardisty. Mr. Lougheed has been receiving the congratulations of our citizens generally this morning.

Flannels, Blankets, Comforters.

NEW FALL STOCK JUST IN.

Choice Goods. Extra Value.

Fancy Stripe Flannels,
Scarlet Flannels,
White Flannels,
Opera Twills

GREY FLANNELS
FROM 200 A YARD UP.

RANKIN & ALLAN,
"THE : LEADING : DRY : GOODS : HOUSE."

MACLEAN,
THE DRUGGIST.

Has just received a new invoice of goods, including a large and well selected stock of
BATH AND CARRIAGE SPONGES,

LUBIN'S ATKINSON'S RICKSEEKER'S AND LUDBURG'S

| PERFUMES. |

COLGATE'S SACHET POWDERS.

DIAMOND DYES AND PAINTS. All colors.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NESTLE'S MILK FOOD, NESTLE'S SWISS MILK;
MONSTERAT LIME JUICE in pints and quarts. Also new line of

ENGLISH - CONFECTIONERY.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE. WE CARRY

Fifty Per Cent More Stock Than any Other Drug Store

In Alberta, and Defy Competition in any line carried by us. Sole agent in Alberta for Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Bronchitis, Serofulous and Wasting Diseases, etc., and

THE GREAT SIMSON'S LINIMENT. PAIN DESTROYER

